

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

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After four years of bloody warfare, conducted by Lincoln's administration, with unparalleled violence and ineffable brutality—during the whole of which time, not only Lincoln himself, but all and every part of his government, and the popular voice of the United States, have declared, that no terms were possible between themselves and rebels with arms in their hands; that no propositions from them for peace could be entertained; and that no commissioners, either formal or informal, could be admitted within their lines, even for the purpose of discussing the respective claims of the parties to this terrible struggle in which we are engaged. After repeated refusals upon their part, to receive commissioners, already appointed, even with a view to the mitigation of the horrors of the war, and the iterated and reiterated statement, upon all occasions, that we must lay down our arms, admit our crime, surrender our leaders, and sue for mercy, before we could ever be heard. An unexpected event, to us, has occurred, at the very moment, when to many we seem to be in the darkest hour of our trial, and there is more despondency among our people, than perhaps ever existed at any other time.

Lincoln, upon his own motion, without being approached or invited by our government, so far as we know, has sent an agent to Richmond, who returned to his principal, and has again been sent by him to President Davis. After extended interviews between Mr. Blair and the President, three men of proved statesmanship, of unquestioned ability, commanding in an eminent degree the popular confidence, have been commissioned to go to Washington, and have been actually received by Gen. Grant within his lines, whose mission abroad is publicly understood to embrace, instructions to confer with the Yankee government concerning the possible terms of peace.

So far as the selection of agents, to conduct this matter is concerned, the President could not possibly have acted with greater prudence and foresight and moderation than he has done. In the selection of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, Judge Campbell of Alabama, and Vice-President Stephens of Georgia, he appears not only to have relied upon their eminent personal fitness for the proposed duty, but to have desired to conciliate all men of all ways of thinking in this Confederacy, and to give every shade of opinion an opportunity of being heard at Washington. Mr. Hunter representing the careful forbearing but unalterably determined class of statesmen, that have had so powerful an influence in moulding the unconquerable determination of the people of Virginia to receive independence—and no less, as the result of this struggle—while Judge Campbell represents the more fiery and impulsive class of men who are to be found principally in the Gulf States and in South Carolina—and Vice-President Stephens who has been the especial favorite, for some time past, of those men, who are so very clamorous, for efforts to be made, to accomplish some sort of a peace.

Now when a nation at war with us, so suddenly and unexpectedly, and completely changes its policy towards us, without any certain assignable cause, that is within our knowledge, it behooves us as prudent and patriotic men, not only to realize the fact, that they have changed it, but to go behind this fact, and see, if we cannot discover the probable causes, which induced this change, and the motives by which they are really actuated, in order that we may have some safe rule to guide us in the conduct of our negotiations with them.

Men sometimes deceive themselves by believing their neighbors worse than they really are, and looking beyond an apparent cause and motive of action for some sinister one; but surely we should be the most charitable and credulous of men, if, with our experience of Yankee nature and Yankee statesmanship, we should attribute their present action to any very generous impulse or tenderness for human life—either that of our own citizens, or of the human offal with which they are at present recruiting their own armies. We cannot believe, that having, as they now conceive, a decided advantage of us in the field, they have come to the conclusion, that they are about to make concessions and yield to demands, without any sacrifice of their national dignity, which were impossible at an earlier period of the war. For generosity and honor, and truth and justice, are what the Yankees individually and collectively style bare abstractions, and laugh to scorn the foolish notions who are guided in their action by such shadowy qualities; themselves, regarding as the true entities, gold and silver, and meat and drink, and those things that can be felt and handled, and seen, and enjoyed, and whereby a man may profit himself withal.

The true causes for their change of con-

duct seem to be, a belief—whether well or ill founded it is impossible to say—but there is some evidence to sustain it—that France, or England, or probably both, realizing the importance to them of a continued division of the Northern and the Southern States into two nationalities, and finding a sufficient excuse for a change of their policy, in the fact; that the States which compose the Confederacy, were formally and officially excluded by an act of his Congress approved by Lincoln himself, from participating in the election of a President of the United States, at the last election; and that such States, so excluded, have formed a government of their own, which has had at least a *de facto* existence for four years, and have chosen their own President, have determined after the 4th of next March, to recognize Lincoln as President, only of the States that were permitted to take part in his election; and to recognize the independence of the *de facto* Government presided over by Jefferson Davis as a Government *de jure*. The Lincoln Government, has probably had an intimation, that with so much direct interest, in the result of this conflict, as France and England have, the hesitation between recognition and direct intervention will not be very long. Experience, too has taught the Yankees something. They have learned, that while it is possible for them, from time to time, to overrun portions of the Confederacy, they cannot hold them, without maintaining in their new possessions armies of a fabulous size, but are compelled to lift their hand in one section, in order to succeed in another. And the material out of which to make armies, is, strange to say, scarce with them. Their armies for two years were composed of volunteers, but as the fight thickened, they found all attempts to make a draft upon their general population miscarried, and have produced for soldiers, only hirelings, bounty-men, and substitutes, the very offal of humanity. All efforts at conscription in the United States, will continue to result in the same way, so long as they produce any men at all; but the Yankee tricks by which such soldiers have been brought into the field have been discovered, and the supply is already beginning to fail: so that it is doubtful if they can continue to keep their armies already in the field at their present strength.

In addition to this they conceive—from what they have seen in Georgia, and from certain movements of politicians in that State and North Carolina, for the purpose of calling State Conventions, and from a temporary despondency upon the part of some of our people, reported no doubt by deserters from us—that this is a favorable moment to approach us, to obtain a reconstruction of the old Union upon terms that will be satisfactory to them. And withal, they congratulate themselves, with the belief, that their approaching us, after a series of successes on their part, will to the outside world, have an appearance of magnanimity and generosity, towards brave but mistaken men, with which they hope to cover up their true motives, of fear of foreign intervention, and a conviction, that is fast obtaining ground among their statesmen and thinking men, that the conquest of the South is an impossibility.

Can it be possible that the advocates of the call of a convention in this State, do not see, that if their efforts are continued in this direction, they are directly militating against a peace; or at least are doing all that is in their power to encourage the Yankee government to demand such terms as we cannot possibly grant? Heretofore, many men who insisted upon a State Convention, have put its necessity upon the ground, that President Davis did not desire peace, and would not take steps for a conference, even if it was within his power. The logic of events has demonstrated that in this opinion they were mistaken. This ground for a Convention is removed, for the President has not only sent commissioners to endeavor to negotiate a peace, but among them he has sent Vice-President Stephens, the very man, we presume, of all others who will be acceptable to the urgent Peace-party. Every effort now made for a Convention in North Carolina has a tendency to weaken the hands of our commissioners, and to increase the demands of the Yankee Government. It discourages the intervention of foreign nations, of which the Yankees seem so much afraid; it encourages enlistment in their armies, and has a tendency to demoralize and weaken our own. May we not hope then from the patriotism of all our people, for a full in such efforts, at least for the present, that our peace commissioners already at Washington city, may have a fair opportunity to make an honest effort to end this desolating war?

Legislative Summary.

Another ballot was yesterday, for directors of the Insane Asylum. No result declared.

In the Senate certain resolutions concerning the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* passed.

In the House a resolution was adopted to adjourn, Senate concurring, on Tuesday next, over to the third Thursday in May, if not sooner called together by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Phillips, Express Agent at Greensboro, has placed us under repeated obligations, of late, by furnishing us the latest Richmond papers, in advance of the mails. He will accept our thanks.

We are requested to announce that a Tableau will be given at the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

See New Advertisements of Bank Stock for sale; House and Lot for Rent in Greensboro; Cow stray.

Premature.

Some of the Yankee papers are discussing the form of government which they shall establish over us. Some are for taking us back as States, as we were before the war, while others favor territorial governments. Counting chickens before they are hatched is a common habit with foolish people. We will never go back as States, and they can never govern us as territories. They may slay, and steal, and burn, but govern the people of these Confederate States, never.—*Petersburg Express*.

"We will never go back as States, and they shall never govern us as territories," is the right kind of talk, and the only kind for a high spirited, gallant people to make use of. How striking the contrast between the above heroic resolve of the *Express*, and the miserable, trembling, crouching, submissive tone which characterizes the peace journals of this section. The one, for the last eight months, writing his editorials and printing his paper in the midst of bursting shells and burning houses; the others, far away from danger snugly ensconced in the midst of quietude and plenty, feeling none of the horrors, and scarcely suffering any of the privations of war.

It cannot be denied that the people, every where, are sick and tired of war; that they long for the return of peace, quietude, and those social, festive scenes which once were theirs; it is so natural they should. But it is not true that, after suffering so many privations; giving so much of their substance; and, above all, giving so freely of their blood, for the cause of independence, they are willing to let go their hold upon the sacred prize, which they have struggled so long to possess, and tamely submitting, receive the yoke of tyranny, or being cajoled and hoodwinked, consent to a reunion with those inhuman foes, whose deeds of cruelty have wrung the tears of anguish from so many hearts. We are tired of war, but we should soon become more tired of the yoke; but alas! there would be so casting of it off. It were a thousand fold better for us, to live in perpetual war, than trusting to the perfidious promises of an unscrupulous foe, to lay down our arms and rely upon their deceptive compromises.

"We will never go back as States and they shall never govern us as territories." That is the only platform for the people of these Confederate States to occupy. All that we want, is to be let alone. To have the right to govern ourselves; to make our own laws and regulate our own commerce. We are asking nothing of the northern people. They have no claims against us. We owe no allegiance to the old government. We claim to be capable of governing ourselves; we have signified our unwillingness to live in union with the Northern States; we have formed our own Government; we have submitted the question to the arbitration of arms whether we are capable of maintaining that government, and there is no alternative for us but to fight it out, until the enemy shall become willing to let us have our rights.

Shall we succeed? Shall we get those rights? Just so sure as the people stand squarely up to the issue, and resolve, as the army is doing, that they will take nothing less. Already the northern Government begins to evince signs of uneasiness, as well as a willingness to enter upon some sort of negotiations. Shall we waver now? Shall we slacken our hold, or weaken our efforts, just at a time, when one more determined effort might place our gallant young Republic upon the rock of independence? God forbid.

Then let us all to duty, leaving the question of negotiation where it properly belongs, to the President and his constitutional advisers.

For the Confederate.

"So shaken as we are, so wan with care, Find we a time for lighted peace to pant?"

It seems not Mr. Editor. The curtain has not fallen upon the last act of the bloody drama that engages all our energies and endurance, when the proposition for an immediate and an aggressive war is offered in our Congress. We of the toiling, laboring and suffering class, were fondly hoping that a speedy and honorable peace would conduct us once more to our homes; that for a time our campaigning would be by the cheerful fire, we fought our battles over to prattling childhood or wondering age. But it is proposed that our desolated homes and untilled fields shall so remain, and we be the invaders of the homes of others. Four years of camp life unfit a man for elucidating his own or criticizing the thoughts of others, but the resolution of Mr. DeJarnette appears to involve the following—a further depletion of our country in men—a stand-still in agriculture and the arts that flourish under peace—a dependence upon the United States alone for the benefits arising from trade and commerce—a co-partnership with the same power in a new debt, and in general—an arrangement by which we will do the fighting, pay half, perhaps the whole, as the United States have more than time can see paid—the debt incurred in an aggressive war, and without corresponding benefit—infuse new life into their business channels. Grant the successful invasion of Mexico—the establishment of another hybrid Republic there, and the illustration of the so-called Monroe doctrine on the most magnificent scale, what do we gain? We have that without. Of trading with Mexico? We don't manufacture, and we are not the owners of shipping. Territory? We were bitten by California eighteen years ago, after the Mexican war. The opportunities to further display our martial qualities as a people—the world admires and the North admits them. All soldiers may not think as I do. I am but a soldier, and perhaps may not be able to go beyond this war. Should I, after this war, resume the market, I'm afraid second nature (habit) would only point the muzzle one way, and I have the idea of going to Mexico. No Monroe doctrine is mine.

TRENCHES.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Methodist church.

Mr. Stubbs reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, resolutions, with amendment thereto, in favor of the Surgeons of the Home Guard Examining Boards (allowing expenses) with a recommendation they do pass.

Mr. Warren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the resolutions to allow bounty (fifty acres of land and a negro fellow) to each soldier serving out the war, with a request to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Pritchard, from the Joint Committee, reported no election of directors of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Wiggins, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to impose a tax of \$1,000 on charters of incorporation or amendments thereto, obtained from the General Assembly, recommending amended to read \$500 it do pass. Also, a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay in notes now fundable obligations calling for this class of notes, the amount not to exceed \$15,000, and the remainder of the \$50,000 in notes fundable in 1867.

Patterson introduced a resolution to allow the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board for services in 1862, 1863 and 1864 the *per diem* allowed in those years respectively to members of the General Assembly.

Bill to restore jury trials in the county of Chowan, passed its third reading under a suspension of the rules, and the hour of twelve having arrived, the special order—Mr. Fowle's resolutions—was taken up, and

Mr. Warren proceeded to address the Senate thereon, saying he had always and ever expected, to resist illegal interference, among which he placed this suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Twice before this privilege had been suspended and this third act, now contemplated in secret session, said fair to be the most barbarous of all. While this suspension was not advocated in his Message by the President, there was sufficient evidence to show it was a favorite measure of his, and against it once more the General Assembly should enter its protest.

Mr. W. then went on at length to show from constitutional history, the writings of Madison, etc., that the mention of a privilege in a bill of rights or similar document gave no other than a declaratory sanction to such right, the right itself being inherent, existing prior to all declaration of such existence, and of full force without it. He furthermore argued that the default to constitute a Supreme Court as the Constitution and symmetry of our government required was a bar to the legal enactment of any such law of suspension, for by such default there was no supreme Confederate tribunal to decide on the constitutionality of such Confederate law. No Congressional enactment was of force against the State laws of *habeas corpus*. The resolutions he believed should be adopted.

Mr. Ward said he was opposed, as was well known, to the whole family of resolutions like the one pending. They were the media of attack on the government and just at a time when every effort should be made to hold up the hands of those in authority.

Mr. Wiggins, on leave, reported from the committee on adjournment, a joint order of adjournment on Tuesday next, at 9 a. m., over to the first Monday in April, unless sooner called together by His Excellency, the Governor. Also, a telegram as follows:

"To Messrs L. Wiggins, Esq., and others: 'Have seen the President. Important information. Hope to be in Raleigh on Friday night.' 'JOHN POOL AND OTHERS.'

Mr. Ellis favored an early adjournment, and declared that in his judgment if the people of the State of North Carolina were there and fully apprised of the conduct of the Legislature since its meeting, they would not hesitate to hurl members heading from the halls of the capitol.

The consideration of the *habeas corpus* resolutions was then resumed.

Mr. Odum modified his amendment so as to, in substance, state that there is no such condition of affairs in the State of North Carolina as renders proper a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that suspension would be mischievous in its tendency. Amendment not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting as an additional resolution the fourth of the series as hereinafter published. Agreed to yeas 21, nays 20.

The resolutions then passed their second reading by yeas 20, nays 11. The rules were then suspended by a vote of 28 in the affirmative to 4 in the negative, and the resolutions then passed their third reading.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair the right to a speedy trial and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, constitutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Resolved, That patli Congress shall see fit to organize a Supreme Court, as is required by the Constitution, any suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* must naturally and necessarily operate to deprive the citizens of a constitutional right; and this General Assembly doth therefore protest against any legislation upon the subject whatsoever.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to pro-

test, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

The adjournment question was then tabled, and a message having been received from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum, the Senate concurring therein proceeded to vote.

Pending announcement of the result, an engrossed resolution from the House for the relief of North Carolina soldiers was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings. (These resolutions request His Excellency, the Governor, to make every effort to have the prisoners of war of this State, in the North, furnished with clothing, etc., by proposing, in case this be done by the Federal authorities, to supply similar articles to the Yankee prisoners at Salisbury.) And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Waugh moved a message be sent the Senate proposing to remove the real of secrecy from the legislative proceedings. Tabled, on motion of Mr. Grissom, by yeas 68, nays 28.

Mr. Dargan introduced a resolution proposing, that the Senate concur, an adjournment on Saturday next, the 4th, over to the third Thursday in May.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by the adoption of a substitute from the committee on adjournment, to adjourn on Tuesday next, the 7th, over to the first Monday in April. Not agreed to—yeas 37, nays 62.

Mr. Caldwell said he preferred the committee resolution.

Mr. McLean opposed the idea of further continuing in session. There was no reason for not adjourning that was of any force, the only cause assigned being a mere contingency—that something would be done. For himself he wanted no compromise or discussion. He was for no law in the synagogue. He would never accept anything, under any circumstances but the absolute and unqualified independence of the South, and would have this or die in the last ditch. [Great and continuous applause which the speaker found some difficulty in checking.]

Mr. Phillips said there were substantial reasons for remaining in session. The State delegation in Congress had earnestly desired the legislature should be in session on the first of March, and as to the statement that we had no accurate information it must be remembered that the proceedings were in secret session in Richmond and we could not now, of course, learn particulars.

Mr. Dargan then advocated the passage of his resolution.

Mr. Grissom moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 48, nays 68, and after a scattering debate the resolution was adopted and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee introduced a resolution for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war. Passed, under suspension of the rules, its various readings, engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum. Agreed to, and the Senate concurring, the House proceeded to vote. Pending the announcement of any result, the manufacture of Justices of the Peace was gone into, seven nominations being made.

The salary and fee bill was further discussed, and then the House adjourned.

Mr. McAden then read the letter signed "John Pool and others" given in the Senate report.

THE NEWS.

From the Richmond papers of the 21st ult., we make up the following summary:

FROM COL. MOSBY'S COMMAND.

Major Richards, of Mosby's command, has recently captured two locomotives and fifteen cars, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, loaded with sutler's store—all of which were burned, except as much of the coffee as each man could bring away. The quantity of coffee destroyed must have been very great, as our informant says it was "kies deep about the ruins." Col. Mosby arrived in this city last night on his way to his command. Though absent in person, his gallant and enterprising spirit is still with his command. He will soon get even with the enemy for his late wounds.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Express of yesterday says:

A very fierce artillery duel, of two hours duration, took place between our Chesterfield and the enemy's river batteries yesterday, which was opened by the Yankees. The firing commenced during the hours of divine worship and the reports of the heavy guns sounded loud and distinct throughout the city. The firing on both sides was exceedingly rapid, but as far as we could ascertain, no damage was sustained by our works.

Gold, yesterday, was still at forty-five.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The enemy's newspapers have falsely reported the Tallahassee as captured. She ran into New inlet just after the capture of Fort Fisher, when discovering that some important change, he knew not what, had occurred in the military situation, her commander (Captain Maffei) put to sea, and made good his escape. He touched the South Carolina coast and put ashore a messenger with dispatches, who has reached this city.—The news, if any, brought by this messenger has not been made public.

General Hardee telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th instant, and moved northward in two columns on the morning of the 27th. He also reports that all attempts to cross the Clinch have so far failed.

General Taylor reports that the enemy, in some force, came towards Clinton from Bates Rouge and Bayou Sara, but returned.

Activity is reported on the Mississippi river, troops going up and down.

Most of Thomas' army are reported to have marched west from Columbia to Clinton, on the Tennessee river. A portion of these forces, including A. J. Smith's, are said to be in the vicinity of Huntsville and Eastport. No change in the fleet at Mobile. The enemy are still leaving Pascagoula.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SUMMIT, MISSISSIPPI.

On Friday morning, an accidental fire occurred at Summit, Mississippi, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad which destroyed twenty-three houses and six hundred bales of cotton, together with a quantity of commissary and other stores.

We can hear nothing new from below. We are ignorant of any change, if there be any, which we think there is not. How long this state of things will continue is more than we can guess.—*Wm. Journal*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. BARNES, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The Senate passed the bill to abolish the office of all quartermasters and commissaries, on duty at posts and depots, and to provide for the appointment of bonded agents in their places. The act also repeals all authority to detail persons between 18 and 45 in said departments. The Senate then went into secret session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—In the House Mr. Ghelson submitted the following: "The people of the Confederate States have ever been, and are now ready to make peace upon terms honorable to both parties, yet it is the judgment of the House, that while we should manifest a willingness to treat for peace, we should not omit to vigorously prepare for war: That in the judgment of the House this preparation can best be made by using every effort to place, at once, in the army every man liable, under our laws, to render military service, and by causing the Quartermaster, Commissary and other departments to be administered with renewed energy; and since General Lee has been made General in Chief, to assign to him our best and most acceptable Generals to command our separate armies, and by ceasing to agitate the policy of employing negro troops, a measure which has already divided public sentiment and produced much despondency."

Mr. Ghelson spoke at considerable length in support of his resolutions. He incidentally paid a tribute to the efficiency of the Press, which he thought, had accomplished more in aid of our struggle than a hundred fold number of employes could have done if armed and placed in the field. Mr. Ghelson occupied the morning hour, at the expiration of which, the currency bill was referred to the committee of conference. The House then resolved into secret session.

From Georgia.

MACON, Feb. 1.—A special dispatch to the Columbus Enquirer, dated Marianna, 20th, states that the enemy, one hundred strong, came to Rice's Bluff, on the Apalachicola River, and captured a lieutenant and forty negroes on the 25th, and then left. On the 26th, the enemy were reported again advancing on Rice's Bluff, number unknown.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the morning of the 23d of January, 1865, at a quarter of four o'clock, a. m., MATTIE W. DRAKE, of Warren County, who was called upon to mourn the loss of one of so much worth as the subject of this brief notice. M. M. Drake, of Warren County, was a native of Georgia, and was a devoted and patriotic citizen, and a true benevolence. His heart was always open to the cries of the needy; and long will his name be remembered among his neighbors as a countryman, as the "widow's Friend." For forty years, he filled the place as one of the acting Justices of the Peace for his county, and never has he been known to swerve from his duty. Truly it can be said of him, he died without a enemy, but beloved by all who knew him well.

For forty-five years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and led a pious life. He had no fear of death. He fought the "good fight," "kept the faith," and in now, no doubt, reaping the happy reward of his long and faithful labors. He leaves a wife (a few years his junior) and three children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss; but they "grieve not as those without hope," for they know they can meet the sainted soul, husband and friend, in a better world. He leaves a "good dear mother," for thy departed companion, he is only gone a little before. For forty long years, you traveled life's weary path together; but soon you will be reunited in the sunlight of each others smile, around God's throne, forever and forever.

FILMUS.

Died, in the Hospital, at Goldsboro, January 8th, 1865, L. SAMUEL CLARK SELBY, of Co. "I" 23d N. C. Reg't, Junior Reserve, aged 17 years and 11 months.

The world grows darker at the departure of such a noble and gallant spirit. Young and athletic, ostensibly none had the promise of a longer and happier life than his. The only idolized child of dotting parents, so intelligent, so affectionate, loved and respected, by all who knew him. During his illness, he was often heard to drille his band of heroes, which he commanded with so much gallantry. Weep, dear mother, for thy departed companion, he is only gone a little before. For forty long years, you traveled life's weary path together; but soon you will be reunited in the sunlight of each others smile, around God's throne, forever and forever.

May our Heavenly Father comfort his grief stricken parents, and may they meet him in that better land, where no cruel war, and the icy hand of death, can never separate from their noble and gallant boy.

THREESA.

[Tar. Sou.]

Died, in hospital, at Richmond, Va., of disease contracted in the service, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1864, BUSHROD W. VICK, 2nd Lieut. of Co. "C," 7th Reg't, N. C. T.

Lieut. Vick was born in Nash county, N. C., on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1827. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he was resident of Baltimore, and citizen of Maryland; but he immediately returned to his native State, leaving his family behind him, to cast his "fortunes" with us. He entered service in Company G, of the 7th Reg't, N. C. T., of which his brother was Captain, as a private, and was soon designated a Sergeant in his company; his efficiency procured him the respect and esteem of his superiors. He was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in Co. G, 7th Reg't, N. C. T., during his last sickness, and never lived to take charge of his command in the line. Thus, away from his immediate family circle, amidst all the discomforts of a military hospital, has perished another martyr in our holy cause.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Five shares in the stock of the Bank of North Carolina. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE, Feb. 2d.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with five places in each situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary outbuildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.

Feb. 3-65 D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

STRAYED.

On the night of the 1st instant, a large roan Cow, with white horns, strayed from my place of residence in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his mark.

Any one informing me where she can be found will oblige me, and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded.

J. D. HUFHAM.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1865-65.